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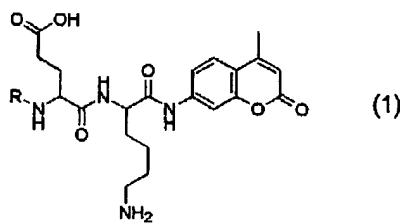
(54)【発明の名称】 ペプチド置換クマリン誘導体

(57)【要約】

【課題】蛋白質分解酵素であるリジルージンジパインの活性を特異的かつ高感度に測定できる蛍光性の合成基質等として有用な新規化合物を提供すること。

【解決手段】一般式

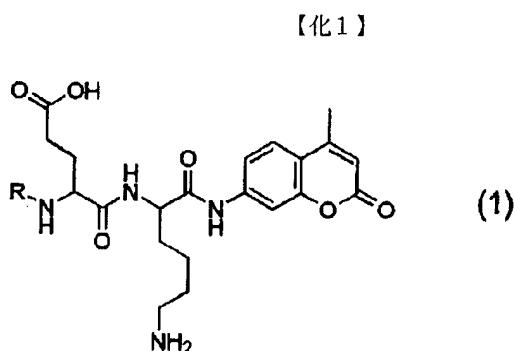
【化1】



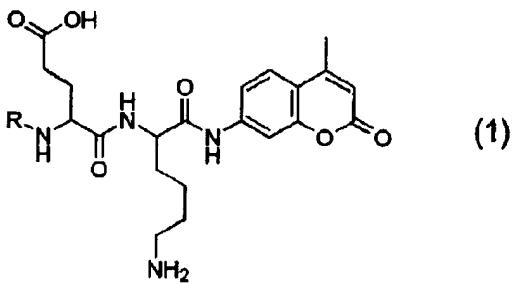
(式中、Rはカルボベンゾキシ基又はN^α-カルボベンゾキシヒスチジル基を示す。)で表されるペプチド置換クマリン誘導体又はその塩、並びに上記一般式(1)のペプチド置換クマリン誘導体又はその塩を含有するリジルージンジパイン(Lys-gingipain)の活性を測定する試薬。

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】一般式



(式中、Rはカルボベンゾキシ基又はN^α-カルボベンゾキシヒスチジル基を示す。)で表されるペプチド置換クマリン誘導体又はその塩。

【請求項2】Rが、N^α-カルボベンゾキシヒスチジル基である請求項1に記載の化合物又はその塩。

(式中、Rはカルボベンゾキシ基又はN^α-カルボベンゾキシヒスチジル基を示す。)で表されるペプチド置換クマリン誘導体又はその塩を含有するリジルージンジパイン (Lys-gingipain) の活性を測定する試薬。

【請求項4】Rが、N^α-カルボベンゾキシヒスチジル基である請求項3に記載の試薬。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、蛋白質分解酵素活性測定用の蛍光性基質等として有用な、新規なペプチド置換クマリン誘導体に関する。

【0002】

【従来の技術】多くの歯周病は歯周局所の常在微生物によって惹起される一種の感染症と考えられている。その中でも特に、グラム陰性嫌気性桿菌のポルフィロモナス・ジンジバリス (*Porphyromonas gingivalis*) が成人性歯周炎や急速進行性歯周炎において最も重要な病原菌であることが明らかにされている (J. Clin. Periodontol., 15, 85-93, 1988; J. Clin. Periodontol., 15, 316-323, 1988; J. Dent. Res., 63, 441-451, 1984)。近年、その*P. gingivalis*が产生するプロテアーゼ群がその機能、即ちコラーゲンをはじめとする歯周組織成分や生体防御系に関与する血清蛋白質を分解することが知られ、病原性と深く関係していることが明らかにされている (Greiner D., Mayrand D.: *Biology of the Species Porphyromonas gingivalis*, Edited by Shah H. N.,

ル基である請求項1に記載の化合物又はその塩。

【請求項3】一般式

【化2】

Mayrand D. and Genco R. J., pp227-243, CRC Press, Boca Raton, Ann Arbor, London, Tokyo, 1993)。この*P. gingivalis*が产生する蛋白質分解酵素であるリジルージンジパイン (Lys-gingipain) (KGP) も高分子キニノーゲンやフィブリノーゲンに高い分解能を示すことが知られ、歯周炎の発現や歯周組織の破壊に関与するものと考えられている (J. Biol. Chem., 269, 406-411, 1994)。

【0003】従来より種々の酵素阻害活性測定用の蛍光性の基質が知られており、特開昭55-24147号公報には、7-(N^α-置換又は未置換リジル)-アミノ-4-メチルクマリンがトリプシン等の合成基質として記載されている。しかし、該公報には、本発明化合物は具体的には開示されていない。

【0004】

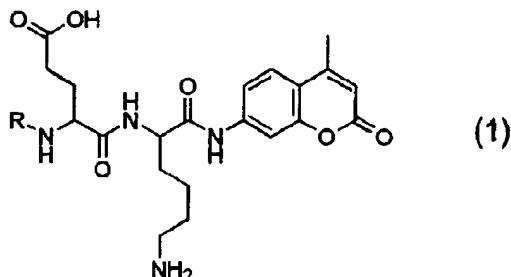
【発明が解決しようとする課題】本発明は、歯周病が*Porphyromonas gingivalis*によって引き起こされること、*P. gingivalis*の歯周病に関与する成分には蛋白質分解酵素であるリジルージンジパイン (lys-gingipain) が寄与していることに着目してなされたもので、本発明の目的は、この蛋白質分解酵素の活性を特異的かつ高感度に測定できる蛍光性の合成基質等として有用な新規化合物を提供することにある。

【0005】

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明者は、鋭意研究を重ねた結果、下記一般式(1)で表されるペプチド置換

クマリン誘導体が簡便で高感度に特定酵素の活性を測定できる蛍光性の合成基質であることを見出し、これに基づき本発明を完成させた。

【0006】即ち、本発明は、一般式
【0007】
【化3】



【0008】(式中、Rはカルボベンゾキシ基又はN^α-カルボベンゾキシヒスチジル基を示す。)で表されるペプチド置換クマリン誘導体又はその塩に係る。

【0009】また、本発明は、上記一般式(1)のペプチド置換クマリン誘導体又はその塩を含有するリジルージンジパイン(Lys-gingipain)の活性を測定する試薬にも係る。

【0010】一般式(1)においてRがカルボベンゾキシ基である化合物は、特開昭55-24147号公報の特許請求の範囲に形式的には包含されるが、実施例等には具体的に記載されておらず、しかも口腔内に常在する Porphyromonas gingivalis が產生し、歯周病に関与する蛋白質分解酵素であるリジルージンジパイン(Lys-gingipain)の活性を特異的かつ高感度に測定できることについて全く知られていない。

【0011】

【発明の実施の形態】本発明の一般式(1)で表される化合物の塩は、特に限定されず、薬学的に許容される酸又は塩基性化合物を作用させた酸付加塩及び/又は塩基塩が挙げられる。この酸付加塩としては、例えば塩酸、硫酸、リン酸、臭化水素酸等の無機酸との塩、シュウ酸、マレイン酸、フマル酸、リンゴ酸、酒石酸、クエン酸、安息香酸、酢酸、トリフルオロ酢酸、p-トルエ

ンスルホン酸、メタンスルホン酸等の有機酸との塩が例示できる。塩基塩としては、例えばナトリウム、カリウム、マグネシウム、カルシウム等のアルカリ金属及びアルカリ土類金属との塩、アンモニア、メチルアミン、ジメチルアミン、ピペリジン、シクロヘキシリルアミン、トリエチルアミン等のアミン類との塩が例示できる。

【0012】本発明化合物又はその塩は水和物に代表される溶媒和物の形であってもよい。

【0013】本発明化合物を構成するアミノ酸はL-体、D-体のいずれであっても良いが、リジン残基はL-体が好ましい。

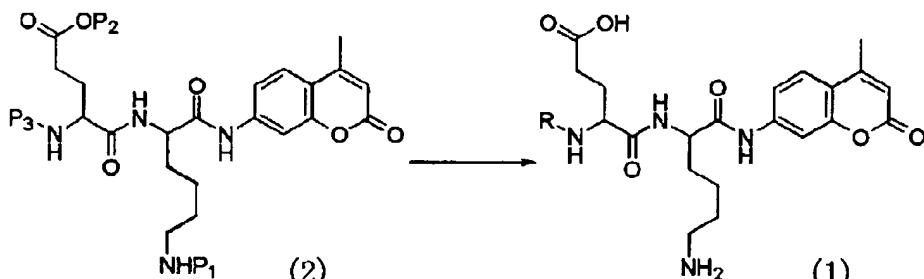
【0014】本発明の好ましい化合物は、一般式(1)においてRがN^α-カルボベンゾキシヒスチジル基である化合物である。

【0015】また、リジルージンジパイン(Lys-gingipain)の活性測定用試薬としては一般式(1)においてRがN^α-カルボベンゾキシヒスチジル基である化合物を含有する試薬が好ましい。

【0016】本発明のペプチド置換クマリン誘導体(1)は、例えば次の反応工程式の方法で製造することができる。

【0017】

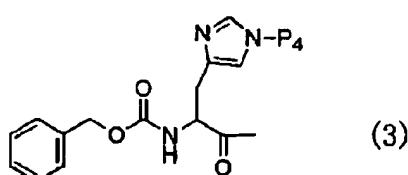
【化4】



【0018】(式中、P₁はアミノ基の保護基を、P₂はカルボキシル基の保護基を示し、P₃はカルボベンゾキシ基あるいは一般式

【0019】

【化5】



【0020】(式中、P₄は水素又はイミダゾール基の保護基を示す。)を示す。)。

【0021】P₁、P₂、P₄で示される保護基としては、カルボベンゾキシ基が安定であるような反応条件で除去されるものであれば特に制限はなく、例えば、P₁で示されるアミノ基の保護基としては、t-ブトキシカルボニル基、p-メトキシカルボベンゾキシ基、トリチル基等が挙げられる。P₂で示されるカルボキシル基の保護基としては、ペプチド合成の分野で通常用いられる保護基、例えばエスチル誘導体等が挙げられ、好ましくは、t-ブチルエステル、ベンズヒドリルエステル等が挙げられる。P₄で示されるイミダゾール基の保護基としては、t-ブトキシカルボニル基、p-メトキシカルボベンゾキシ基、トリチル基等が挙げられる。

【0022】一般式(2)で表される保護合成基質を適当な方法により、P₁、P₂、P₄を選択的に除去すると一般式(1)で表される本発明化合物が得られる。反応の条件はベンジルオキシカルボニル基が安定であるような反応条件であれば特に制限はなく、例えば、不活性溶媒中あるいは無溶媒で、希酸で処理することによって実施することができる。溶媒としては反応に関与しないものであれば特に制限はなく、例えばクロロホルム、ジクロロメタン、ジオキサン、テトラヒドロフラン等が例示できる。酸としては、例えば塩酸、硫酸等の鉱酸、トリフルオロ酢酸、パラトルエンスルホン酸等の有機酸が例示できる。又反応を促進するために、アニソール、チオアニソール等を添加してもよい。

【0023】上記反応工程式で原料として用いられる一般式(2)で表わされる保護合成基質はペプチド合成の分野で通常用いられる方法等、例えば「(社)日本生化学会編、生化学実験講座1、タンパク質の化学IV、207-400ページ、1977年、(株)東京化学同人発行」に記載の方法により製造される。例えば7-アミノ-4-メチルクマリンとN^α-ベンジルオキシカルボニルリジン誘導体をイソブチルクロロホルメート等の縮合剤の存在下で縮合させると、7-(N^α-カルボベンゾキシ-N^ε-保護(P₁)リジル)アミノ-4-メチルクマリンが得られる。得られた化合物のN^α-保護基を例えば接触還元等で選択的に脱保護し、再び所望のN^α-カルボベンゾキシアミノ酸誘導体と縮合、あるいは縮合反応で得られた化合物のN^α-保護基を更に選択的に脱保護し、再び所望のN^α-カルボベンゾキシアミノ酸誘導体と縮合することにより所望の一般式(2)で表せられる保護合成基質が製造される。

【0024】上記方法により得られる本発明化合物(1)及び各化合物は、再結晶、蒸留、各種カラムクロマトグラフィー等の通常の分離手段により単離及び精製して用いることができる。

【0025】このようにして得られた本発明のペプチド置換クマリン誘導体(1)又はその塩は口腔内中に存在

するポルフィロモナス・ジンジバリス(*Porphyromonas gingivalis*)が産生する蛋白質分解酵素Lys-gingipainにより加水分解されるのでこの酵素の活性を特異的かつ高感度に測定するための蛍光性の合成基質として有用である。

【0026】

【実施例】以下に参考例、実施例及び試験例を挙げて本発明を一層詳細に説明する。

【0027】参考例1

7-(N^α-カルボベンゾキシ-N^ε-t-ブトキシカルボニル-L-リジル)アミノ-4-メチルクマリンの合成

N^α-カルボベンゾキシ-N^ε-t-ブトキシカルボニル-L-リジン3.26g(8.6mmol)とトリエチルアミン1.2ml(8.6mmol)のDMF 20ml溶液に、-20℃～-30℃でイソブチルクロロホルメート1.12ml(8.6mmol)を加え、10分間攪拌した後、7-アミノ-4-メチルクマリン1.0g(5.7mmol)のDMF 10ml溶液を加え、氷冷下1.5時間攪拌した。精製水2mlを加え反応を停止させた後、反応液に飽和食塩水を加え酢酸エチル抽出した。酢酸エチル層を1N塩酸水、飽和食塩水、5%炭酸水素ナトリウム水、飽和食塩水で順次洗浄し、硫酸ナトリウムで乾燥した。溶媒を留去し、残渣をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィー(展開溶媒；クロロホルム：アセトン=10:1(v/v)で溶出後、クロロホルム：エタノール=20:1(v/v)で溶出)により精製した。エーテル-n-ヘキサンより結晶化し、標記化合物を1.06g(収率34.4%)得た。物性を下記に示す。

【0028】融点：127-129℃。

【0029】¹H-NMR(CDCl₃) δ: 9.08(1H, s), 7.66(1H, s), 7.48-7.35(7H, m), 6.17(1H, s), 5.73(1H, brs), 5.13(2H, s), 4.69(1H, brt), 4.33(1H, brs), 3.16-3.07(2H, m), 2.40(3H, s), 2.03-1.94(1H, m), 1.80-1.68(1H, m), 1.55-1.42(1H, m)。

【0030】IR(KBr)cm⁻¹: 3327, 2977, 2936, 1695, 1619, 1584, 1526, 1455, 1415, 1393, 1368, 1330, 1308, 1270, 1252, 1224, 1173, 1069。

【0031】参考例2

7-(N^α-カルボベンゾキシ-N^ε-t-ブトキシカルボニル-L-リジル)アミノ-4-メチルクマリンの合成

参考例1で得た縮合体900mg(1.67mmol)、10%パラジウムカーボン200mg、酢酸3滴、メタノール50mlの混合物を3.5kg/cm²、3時間接触水素還元した。反応後、不溶物を沪去し、溶媒を留去した。得られた残渣とN-メチルモルホリン187μl(1.7mmol)のDMF 2ml溶液

をN^a-カルボベンゾキシ- α -t-ブチル-L-グルタミン酸540mg(1.6mmol)、1-ヒドロキシベンゾトリアゾール水和物230mg(1.7mmol)、1-エチル-3-(3-ジメチルアミノプロピル)カルボジイミド塩酸塩326mg(1.7mmol)のDMF8ml溶液に氷冷下、滴下し、室温で12時間攪拌した。反応後、反応液に飽和食塩水を加え酢酸エチル抽出した。酢酸エチル層を5%クエン酸水、飽和食塩水、5%炭酸水素ナトリウム水、飽和食塩水で順次洗浄、硫酸ナトリウムで乾燥した。溶媒を留去し、残渣をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィー(展開溶媒:クロロホルム:エタノール=48:1(v/v)で溶出)により精製した。標記化合物のアモルファスを914mg(収率75.5%)を得た。物性を下記に示す。

【0032】融点: 79-83°C。

【0033】¹H-NMR(CDCI₃) δ: 9.16(1H, s), 7.73(1H, s), 7.54-7.52(1H, m), 7.46(1H, d, J=8.5Hz), 7.31-7.30(5H, m), 6.98(1H, brs), 6.23(1H, brs), 6.16(1H, s), 5.13(2H, s), 4.72(1H, brs), 4.57-4.52(1H, m), 4.25-4.21(1H, m), 3.10(2H, brs), 2.50-2.42(2H, m), 2.39(3H, s), 2.19-2.11(1H, m), 2.03-1.99(2H, m), 1.70-1.67(1H, m), 1.50-1.38(22H, m)。

【0034】IR(KBr)cm⁻¹: 3322, 2978, 1703, 1620, 1584, 1527, 1455, 1416, 1393, 1368, 1328, 1306, 1253, 1226, 1159。

【0035】参考例3

7-(N^a-カルボベンゾキシ-Nⁱ-トリチル-L-ヒスチジル- α -t-ブチル-L-グルタミル-L-リジル)アミノ-4-メチルクマリンの合成

参考例2で得た縮合体450mg(0.623mmol)、10%パラジウムカーボン160mg、酢酸3滴、メタノール40mlの混合物を3.5kg/cm²、3.5時間接触水素還元した。反応後、不溶物を沪去し、溶媒を留去した。得られた残渣のDMF2ml溶液をN^a-カルボベンゾキシ-Nⁱ-トリチル-L-ヒスチジン397mg(0.75mmol)、1-ヒドロキシベンゾトリアゾール水和物101mg(0.75mmol)、1-エチル-3-(3-ジメチルアミノプロピル)カルボジイミド塩酸塩143mg(0.75mmol)のDMF4ml溶液に氷冷下、滴下し、室温で12時間攪拌した。反応後、反応液に飽和食塩水を加え酢酸エチル抽出した。酢酸エチル層を5%クエン酸水、飽和食塩水、5%炭酸水素ナトリウム水、飽和食塩水で順次洗浄し、硫酸ナトリウムで乾燥した。溶媒を留去し、残渣をシリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィー(展開溶媒:クロロホルム:エタノール=55:1(v/v)で溶出)により精製した。標記化合物のアモルファスを460mg(収率67.1%)を得た。物性を下記に示す。

す。

【0036】融点: 105-108°C。

【0037】¹H-NMR(CDCI₃) δ: 9.04(1H, brd), 8.84(1H, s), 8.41(1H, s), 7.86(1H, s), 7.62(1H, d, J=8.3Hz), 7.35-7.19(16H, m), 6.91-6.89(6H, m), 6.58(1H, s), 6.15(1H, s), 6.00(1H, brs), 5.11(1H, d, J=12.4Hz), 5.04(1H, d, J=12.4Hz), 4.71-4.59(2H, m), 4.40(1H, m), 4.29-4.26(1H, m), 3.12-3.04(4H, m), 2.53-2.46(2H, m), 2.28(3H, s), 2.28-2.12(3H, m), 1.64-1.37(23H, m)。

【0038】IR(KBr)cm⁻¹: 3327, 1711, 1619, 1579, 1522, 1448, 1413, 1392, 1368, 1328, 1251, 1156, 751, 702。

【0039】実施例1

7-(N^a-カルボベンゾキシ-L-グルタミル-L-リジル)アミノ-4-メチルクマリン塩酸塩の合成

参考例2で得た縮合体314mg(0.43mmol)、アニソール0.3ml、トリフルオロ酢酸5mlの混合物を氷冷下15分、室温1.5時間攪拌した。反応後、反応混合物を減圧下濃縮した。残渣にジエチルエーテルを加え、析出した結晶を濾取した。得られた結晶を0.5N塩酸に溶解し、MC I ゲル(三菱化学社製、CHP-20(75~150μ))を担体としたカラムクロマトグラフィー(展開溶媒:40%アセトニトリルで溶出)により精製した。得られた画分を減圧下濃縮し、更に0.5N塩酸を加え凍結乾燥し、標記化合物220mg(収率84.0%)を得た。物性を下記に示す。

【0040】融点: 152-156°C(分解)。

【0041】比旋光度: [α]_D²⁵=-44.36°(c=0.523, MeOH)。

【0042】¹H-NMR(CD₃OD) δ: 7.85(1H, s), 7.65(1H, d, J=8Hz), 7.56(1H, d, J=8Hz), 7.35-7.24(5H, m), 6.21(1H, s), 5.13(1H, d, J=12.4Hz), 5.08(1H, d, J=12.4Hz), 4.55-4.51(1H, m), 4.16-4.12(1H, m), 2.95-2.91(2H, m), 2.43(3H, s), 2.35-2.29(2H, m), 2.11-1.98(3H, m), 1.86-1.79(1H, m), 1.76-1.62(2H, m), 1.59-1.45(2H, m)。

【0043】IR(KBr)cm⁻¹: 3427, 3306, 3069, 2948, 1701, 1665, 1619, 1581, 1529, 1454, 1394, 1371, 1329, 1309, 1266, 1233。

【0044】実施例2

7-(N^a-カルボベンゾキシ-L-ヒスチジル-L-グルタミル-L-リジル)アミノ-4-メチルクマリン塩酸塩の合成

参考例3で得た縮合体310mg(0.28mmol)、アニソール0.32ml、トリフルオロ酢酸6mlの混合物を氷冷下15分、室温2時間攪拌した。反応後、反応混合物を減圧下濃縮した。残渣にジエチルエーテルを加え、析出した結晶を濾取した。得られた結晶を

0.5N塩酸に溶解し、MC Iゲル（三菱化学社製、C HP-20(75~150μ)）を担体としたカラムクロマトグラフィー（展開溶媒：25%アセトニトリルで溶出）により精製した。得られた画分を減圧下濃縮し、更に0.5N塩酸を加え凍結乾燥し、標記化合物177mg（収率81.0%）を得た。物性を下記に示す。

【0045】融点：166~169℃（分解）。

【0046】比旋光度：[α]_D²⁵=-49.60°（c=1.004, MeOH）。

【0047】¹H-NMR (CD₃OD) δ: 7.93 (1H, s), 7.65~7.58 (3H, m), 7.30~7.25 (5H, m), 6.91 (1H, s), 6.21 (1H, d, J=1.2Hz), 5.08 (1H, d, J=12.4Hz), 5.04 (1H, d, J=12.4Hz), 4.52~4.48 (1H, m), 4.35~4.26 (2H, m), 3.15~3.01 (1H, m), 2.94~2.90 (2H, m), 2.43 (3H, s), 2.38~2.26 (2H, m), 2.14~2.02 (3H, m), 1.89~1.81 (1H, m), 1.74~1.46 (4H, m)。

【0048】IR (KBr) cm⁻¹: 3401, 3285, 3089, 2958, 1700, 1659, 1619, 1577, 1558, 1530, 1454, 1440, 1394, 1371, 1328, 1309, 1268, 1233。

【0049】試験例

次に本発明化合物が蛋白質分解酵素リジルージンジパインの特異的かつ高感度の蛍光性の合成基質となることを示す。

【0050】試験例1 リジルージンジパインに対する本発明化合物の活性の測定

リジルージンジパインは岡本、山本らの方法 [K.Okamot

o, K.Yamamoto, et al.J.Biochem.120,398~406 (1996)]によりPorphyromonas gingivalis 381の培養濁液の上清より調製されたものを使用した。所定の酵素溶液をpH7.5に調整された5mMシスティンを含んだ20mMリン酸ナトリウムバッファーの各所定の濃度の合成基質溶液に添加し、40℃で反応させた。反応は経時に10mMのヨード酢酸を含んだ酢酸ナトリウム緩衝液でpH5に調整し、反応を停止させ、遊離した7-アミノ-4-メチルクマリンを蛍光分光光度計を用い、波長380nmで励起した460nmの蛍光波長の蛍光強度を測定した。得られた蛍光強度から予め作成した検量線を用いて反応速度vを算出した。各基質濃度[S]₀とvから[S]_{0/20}~[S]₀プロットを行い、K_m値を算出した。

【0051】K_mは最大速度Vの半分の速度が得られる基質濃度であり、それによりVを算出した。

【0052】K_{cat}はターンオーバー数であり、酵素の活性部位1個について単位時間に転化される基質分子の最大数を示しており、K_{cat}はV/[E]₀で表される。ここで[E]₀は酵素濃度を示す。また、K_{cat}/K_mは遊離の酵素と遊離の基質との反応に関連した速度定数であり、その値の極限は酵素-基質複合体の生成初期速度定数と考えられ、特異性定数とも呼ばれている。算出した各化合物の反応速度定数を表1に示す。

【0053】

【表1】

表 1

	K _{cat} (S ⁻¹)	K _m (μM)	K _{cat} /K _m (S ⁻¹ /μM)
Boc-Val-Leu-Lys-MCA	1.32×10 ⁻²	66.7	1.98×10 ⁻⁴
化合物1(Z-Glu-Lys-MCA)	2.47×10 ⁻²	11.1	2.28×10 ⁻³
化合物2(Z-His-Glu-Lys-MCA)	2.78×10 ⁻¹	23.3	1.19×10 ⁻²

【0054】表1における記号は、次のものを示す。Boc: t-ブロキシカルボニル基、Val: バリン、Leu: ロイシン、Lys: リジン、Glu: グルタミン酸、His: ヒスチジン、MCA: 7-アミノ-4-メチルクマリン、Z: カルボペングキシ基。

【0055】上記表1より、本発明合成基質である化合物1及び化合物2は、公知化合物であるBoc-Val-Leu-Lys-MCAに比べ、リジルージンジパインに対し10~100倍大きい反応速度定数を有しており、従ってリジルージンジパインの活性を特異的かつ高感度で測定できることが明らかである。

【0056】また、門脇、山本等の方法 (The Journal of Biological Chemistry, 269, 21371~21378 (1994)) に従って測定した本発明化合物である合成基質のカテプシンB及びLに対する酵素分解活性は弱いものであり、本発明化合物である合成基質はリジルージンジパインに対する酵素分解活性を特異的に測定できることが示唆された。

生する他の主要なトリプシン様システィンプロテアーゼ（アルグーリンジパイン (Arg-gingipain)）による分解活性は認められなかった。

【0057】また、A. J. Barrettらの方法 (Biochemical Journal, 201, 189~198 (1982)) に従って測定した本発明化合物である合成基質のカテプシンB及びLに対する酵素分解活性は弱いものであり、本発明化合物である合成基質はリジルージンジパインに対する酵素分解活性を特異的に測定できることが示唆された。

【0058】

【発明の効果】本発明化合物である合成基質によれば、口腔内中に存在しているポルフィロモナス・ジンジバリス (P. gingivalis) が産生し、歯周病に関与する蛋白質分解酵素であるリジルージンジパインの活性を特異的かつ高感度で測定することができる。

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(57) Abstract

Technical problem Offer a specific and new molecular entity useful as a synthetic substrate of the fluorescence which can be measured to high sensitivity etc. for the activity of the RIJIRU-JINJI pineapple which is a proteolytic enzyme.

Means for Solution General formula ** 1

ID=000002

(-- R shows a carbobenzoxy group or an Nalpha-carbobenzoxy-histidyl radical among a formula.) -- reagent which measures the activity of the RIJIRU-JINJI pineapple (Lys-gingipain) which contains the peptide

permutation coumarin derivative of the above-mentioned general formula (1), or its salt in the peptide permutation coumarin derivative expressed or its salt, and a list.

Claim(s)**Claim 1 General formula ** 1** ID=000003

(-- R shows a carbobenzoxy group or an Nalpha-carbobenzoxy-histidyl radical among a formula.) -- the peptide permutation coumarin derivative expressed or its salt.

Claim 2 The compound according to claim 1 whose R is an Nalpha-carbobenzoxy-histidyl radical, or its salt.

Claim 3 General formula ** 2 ID=000004

(-- R shows a carbobenzoxy group or an Nalpha-carbobenzoxy-histidyl radical among a formula.) -- reagent which measures the activity of the RIJIRU-JINJI pineapple (Lys-gingipain) containing the peptide permutation coumarin derivative expressed or its salt.

Claim 4 The reagent according to claim 3 whose R is an Nalpha-carbobenzoxy-histidyl radical.

Detailed Description of the Invention**0001**

Field of the Invention This invention relates to a new peptide permutation coumarin derivative useful as a fluorescence substrate for proteolytic enzyme activity measurement etc.

0002

Description of the Prior Art Much gum disease is considered to be a kind of infectious disease caused by the resident microorganism of a **** part. It is shown clearly that *Porphyromonas gingivalis* (*Porphyromonas gingivalis*) of a gram-negative anaerobiosis Bacillus is the most important cause-of-a-disease bacillus in adult nature periodontitis or rapid progressive periodontitis also especially in it (J.Clin.Periodontol., 15, 85-93, 1988; J.Clin.Periodontol., 15, 316-323, 1988; J.Dent.Res., 63, 441-451, 1984). The protease group which the *P.gingivalis* produces in recent years The function, Namely, disassembling the serum proteins which participate in periodontium components and biophylaxis systems including a collagen is known. It is shown clearly that it is deeply related to virulence (. **Greiner D., Mayrand D.:Biology of the Species**

Porphyromonas gingivalis, Edited by Shah H.N., Mayrand D.and Genco R.J., pp 227-243, CRC Press, Boca Raton, Ann Arbor, London, Tokyo, 1993. It is known that high resolution is shown in giant-molecule kininogen or a fibrinogen, and the RIJIRU-JINJI pineapple (Lys-gingipain) (KGP) which is the proteolytic enzyme which this *P.gingivalis* produces is also considered to participate in the manifestation of periodontitis, or destruction of the periodontium (J. Biol.Chem., 269, 406-411, 1994).

0003 The substrate of the fluorescence for various enzyme inhibition activity measurement is known from before, and it is 7 in JP,55-24147,A. -(Nalpha-permutation or non-permuted RIJIRU)- The amino-4-methyl

coumarin is indicated as synthetic substrates, such as a trypsin. However, this invention compound is not specifically indicated by this official report.

0004

Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention This invention was made paying attention to that gum disease is caused by *Porphyromonas gingivalis* and the RIJIRU-JINJI pineapple (Lys-gingipain) which is a proteolytic enzyme having contributed to the component which participates in the gum disease of *P.gingivalis*, and the purpose of this invention is about the activity of this proteolytic enzyme to offer a specific and new molecular entity useful as a synthetic substrate of the fluorescence which can be measured to high sensitivity etc.

0005

Means for Solving the Problem this invention person completed this invention for it being the synthetic substrate of the fluorescence which is simple as for the peptide permutation coumarin derivative expressed with the following general formula (1), and can measure the activity of a specific enzyme to high sensitivity based on a header and this, as a result of repeating research wholeheartedly.

0006 That is, this invention is a general formula **0007**.

Formula 3

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ID=000005

0008 (-- R shows a carbobenzoxy group or an Nalpha-carbobenzoxy-histidyl radical among a formula.) -- the peptide permutation coumarin derivative expressed or its salt is started.

0009 Moreover, this invention relates also to the reagent which measures the activity of the RIJIRU-JINJI pineapple (Lys-gingipain) containing the peptide permutation coumarin derivative of the above-mentioned general formula (1), or its salt.

0010 Although the compound whose R is a carbobenzoxy group is formally included by the claim of JP,55-24147,A in a general formula (1), it is not concretely indicated by the example, but *Porphyromonas gingivalis* which moreover resides in the oral cavity produces, and the activity of the RIJIRU-JINJI pineapple (Lys-gingipain) which is the proteolytic enzyme which participates in gum disease is not known at all about the ability to measure **specific and** to high sensitivity.

0011

Embodiment of the Invention Especially the salt of the compound expressed with the general formula (1) of this invention is not limited, but the acid addition salt and/or base salt on which the acid or the basic compound permitted pharmacologically was made to act are mentioned. As this acid addition salt, a salt with organic acids, such as a salt with inorganic acids, such as a hydrochloric acid, a sulfuric acid, a phosphoric acid, and a hydrobromic acid, oxalic acid, a maleic acid, boletic acid, a malic acid, a tartaric acid, a citric acid, a benzoic acid, an acetic acid, trifluoroacetic acid, p-toluenesulfonic acid, and methansulfonic acid, can be illustrated, for example. As a base salt, a salt with amines, such as a salt with alkali metal, such as sodium, a potassium, magnesium, and calcium, and an alkaline earth metal, ammonia, monomethylamine, dimethylamine, a piperidine, cyclohexylamine, and triethylamine, can be illustrated, for example.

0012 this invention compound or its salt may be the form of the solvate represented by the hydrate.

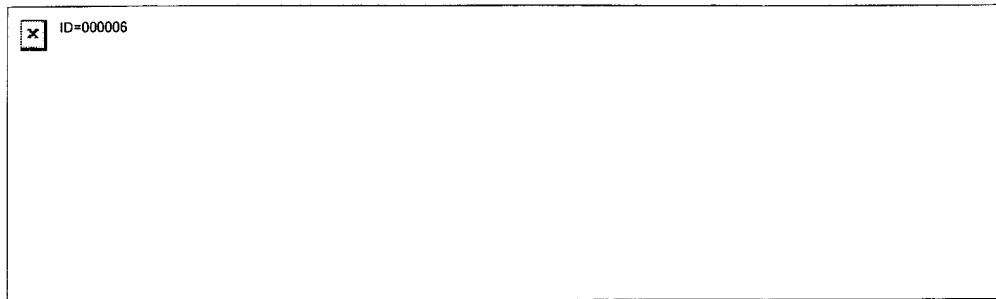
0013 Although the amino acid which constitutes this invention compound may be any of L-object and D-object, lysine residue has desirable L-object.

0014 The desirable compound of this invention is a compound whose R is an Nalpha-carbobenzoxy-histidyl radical in a general formula (1).

0015 Moreover, the reagent which contains the compound whose R is an Nalpha-carbobenzoxy-histidyl radical in a general formula (1) as a reagent for activity measurement of a RIJIRU-JINJI pineapple (Lys-gingipain) is desirable.

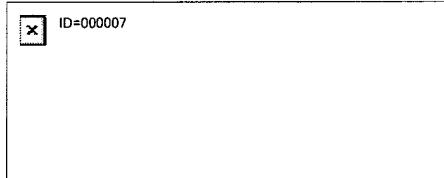
0016 The peptide permutation coumarin derivative (1) of this invention can be manufactured by the approach of the following reaction process type.

0017**Formula 4**



0018 (P1 shows the protective group of the amino group among a formula, P2 shows the protective group of a carboxyl group, and P3 is a carbobenzoxy group or a general formula **0019**.)

Formula 5



0020 (-- P4 shows the protective group of hydrogen or an imidazole group among a formula.) -- it is shown. .

0021 If removed by reaction condition whose carbobenzoxy group is stable as a protective group shown by P1, P2, and P4, as a protective group of the amino group which especially a limit does not have, for example, is shown by P1, a t-butoxycarbonyl group, p-methoxy carbobenzoxy group, a trityl radical, etc. will be mentioned. As a protective group of the carboxyl group shown by P2, the protective group usually used in the field of peptide synthesis, for example, an ester derivative etc., is mentioned, and t-butyl ester, benzhydryl ester, etc. are mentioned preferably. As a protective group of the imidazole group shown by P4, a t-butoxycarbonyl group, p-methoxy carbobenzoxy group, a trityl radical, etc. are mentioned.

0022 In the protection composition substrate expressed with a general formula (2), by the suitable approach, if P1, P2, and P4 are removed alternatively, this invention compound expressed with a general formula (1) will be obtained. If the conditions of a reaction are reaction conditions whose benzyloxycarbonyl radical is stable, there is especially no limit, for example, it is the inside of an inert solvent, or a non-solvent, and can be carried out by processing by the dilute acid. If it does not participate in a reaction as a solvent, there is especially no limit, for example, it can illustrate chloroform, dichloromethane, dioxane, a tetrahydrofuran, etc. As an acid, organic acids, such as mineral acids, such as a hydrochloric acid and a sulfuric acid, trifluoroacetic acid, and Para toluenesulfonic acid, can be illustrated, for example. Moreover, an anisole, thioanisole, etc. may be added in order to promote a reaction.

0023 The protection composition substrate expressed with the general formula (2) used as a raw material by the above-mentioned reaction process formula is manufactured by approaches given in "the edited by Japanese Biochemical Society, the biochemistry experiment lecture 1, the proteinic chemistry IV, 207 - 400 pages, 1977, and Tokyo Kagaku Dojin Issue", such as an approach usually used in the field of peptide synthesis. For example, if condensation of the Nalpha-benzyloxycarbonyl lysine derivative is carried out to a 7-amino-4-methyl coumarin under existence of condensing agents, such as isobutyl chloro formate, a 7-(Nalpha-carbobenzoxy-Nepsilon-protection (P1) RIJIRU) amino-4-methyl coumarin will be obtained. Deprotection of the Nalpha-protective group of the obtained compound is alternatively carried out by catalytic reduction etc., deprotection of the Nalpha-protective group of the compound again obtained by the desired Nalpha-carbobenzoxy amino acid derivative, condensation, or the condensation reaction is carried out still more nearly alternatively, and the protection composition substrate which can be expressed with a desired general formula (2) is manufactured by condensing with a desired Nalpha-carbobenzoxy amino acid derivative again.

0024 With the usual separation means, such as recrystallization, distillation, and various column chromatographies, it can isolate and refine and this invention compound (1) and each compound which are obtained by the above-mentioned approach can be used.

0025 Thus, since proteolytic enzyme Lys-gingipain which *Porphyromonas gingivalis* (*Porphyromonas gingivalis*) which exists all over the inside of the oral cavity produces hydrolyzes, the peptide permutation coumarin derivative (1) of obtained this invention or its salt is useful considering the activity of this enzyme as specific and a synthetic substrate of the fluorescence for measuring to high sensitivity.

0026

Example The example of reference, an example, and the example of a trial are given to below, and this

invention is further explained to a detail.

0027 Example of reference 17- (*Nalpha-carbobenzoxy-N epsilon-t-butoxycarbonyl-L-RIJIRU*) Synthetic *Nalpha* of an amino-4-methyl coumarin - Carbobenzoxy-N epsilon-t-butoxycarbonyl-L-lysine 3.26g (8.6mmol) and triethylamine 1.2ml Isobutyl chloro formate 1.12ml (8.6mmol) is added to the DMF20ml solution of (8.6mmol) at -20 degrees C - -30 degrees C. After agitating for 10 minutes, the 7-amino-4-methyl coumarin 1.0g (5.7mmol) DMF10ml solution was added, and it agitated under ice-cooling for 1.5 hours. After adding 2ml of purified water and stopping a reaction, saturation brine was added to reaction mixture and the ethyl-acetate extract was carried out. Sequential washing of the ethyl acetate layer was carried out with 1-N hydrochloric-acid water, saturation brine, 5% sodium-hydrogencarbonate water, and saturation brine, and it dried with the sodium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off and the silica gel column chromatography (expansion solvent; chloroform : acetone = 10:1 (v/v) after elution, chloroform : ethanol = 20:1 (v/v) elution) refined residue. It crystallized from the ether-n-hexane and 1.06g (34.4% of yield) of mark compounds was obtained. Physical properties are shown below.

0028 Melting point: 127 to 129 degree C.

0029 1 H-NMR (CDCl₃) delta:9.08 (1H, s) and 7.66 (1H, s), 7.48-7.35 (7H, m) and 6.17 (1H, s), 5.73 (1H, brs), 5.13 (2H, s), and 4.69 (1H, brt), 4.33 (1H, brs), 3.16-3.07 (2H, m), 2.40 (3H, s), 2.03-1.94 (1H, m), 1.80-1.68 (1H, m), and 1.55-1.42 (13H, m).

0030 IR(KBr) cm-1:3327, 2977, 2936, 1695, 1619, 1584, 1526, 1455, 1415, 1393, 1368, 1330, 1308, 1270, 1252, 1224, 1173, 1069.

0031 Contact hydrogen reduction of 900mg **of condensation products obtained in the example 1 of synthetic reference of an example of reference 27-(*Nalpha-carbobenzoxy-gamma-t-butyl - L-glutamyl-N epsilon-t-butoxycarbonyl-L-RIJIRU*) amino-4-methyl coumarin** (1.67mmol) and 10% palladium carbon 200mg, three drops of acetic acids, and the 3.5kg/cm² of the methanol 50ml mixture was carried out for 3 hours. Insoluble matter was filtered out after the reaction and the solvent was distilled off. The residue and the DMF2ml solution of N-methyl morpholine 187microl (1.7mmol) which were obtained were dropped at the DMF8ml solution of 540mg (1.6mmol) of *Nalpha-carbobenzoxy-gamma-t-butyl-L-glutamic acid*, 230mg (1.7mmol) of 1-hydroxy benzotriazol hydrates, and 326mg (1.7mmol) of 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl) carbodiimide hydrochlorides under ice-cooling, and were agitated at the room temperature for 12 hours. After the reaction, saturation brine was added to reaction mixture and the ethyl-acetate extract was carried out. The ethyl acetate layer was dried with sequential washing and a sodium sulfate with 5% citric-acid water, saturation brine, 5% sodium-hydrogencarbonate water, and saturation brine. The solvent was distilled off and the silica gel column chromatography (expansion solvent; chloroform : ethanol = 48:1 (v/v) elution) refined residue. 914mg (75.5% of yield) of AMORUFASU of a mark compound was obtained. Physical properties are shown below.

0032 Melting point: 79 to 83 degree C.

0033 1 H-NMR (CDCl₃) delta:9.16 (1H, s) and 7.73 (1H, s), 7.54-7.52 (1H, m) and 7.46 (1H, d, J= 8.5Hz), 7.31-7.30 (5H, m) and 6.98 (1H, brs), 6.23 (1H, brs), 6.16 (1H, s), and 5.13 (2H, s), 4.72 (1H, brs) and 4.57-4.52 (1H, m), 4.25-4.21 (1H, m) and 3.10 (2H, brs), 2.50-2.42 (2H, m), 2.39 (3H, s), 2.19-2.11 (1H, m), 2.03-1.99 (2H, m), 1.70-1.67 (1H, m), and 1.50-1.38 (22H, m).

0034 IR(KBr) cm-1:3322, 2978, 1703, 1620, 1584, 1527, 1455, 1416, 1393, 1368, 1328, 1306, 1253, 1226, 1159.

0035 Contact hydrogen reduction of 450mg **of condensation products obtained in the example 2 of synthetic reference of an example of reference 37-(*Nalpha-carbobenzoxy-Nim-trityl-L-histidyl-gamma-t-butyl - L-glutamyl-N epsilon-t-butoxycarbonyl-L-RIJIRU*) amino-4-methyl coumarin** (0.623mmol) and 10% palladium carbon 160mg, three drops of acetic acids, and the 3.5kg/cm² of the methanol 40ml mixture was carried out for 3.5 hours. Insoluble matter was filtered out after the reaction and the solvent was distilled off. The DMF2ml solution of the obtained residue was dropped at the DMF4ml solution of *Nalpha-carbobenzoxy-Nim-trityl-L-histidine* 397mg (0.75mmol), 101mg (0.75mmol) of 1-hydroxy benzotriazol hydrates, and 143mg (0.75mmol) of 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl) carbodiimide hydrochlorides under ice-cooling, and was agitated at the room temperature for 12 hours. After the reaction, saturation brine was added to reaction mixture and the ethyl-acetate extract was carried out. Sequential washing of the ethyl acetate layer was carried out with 5% citric-acid water, saturation brine, 5% sodium-hydrogencarbonate water, and saturation brine, and it dried with the sodium sulfate. The solvent was distilled off and the silica gel column chromatography (expansion solvent; chloroform : ethanol = 55:1 (v/v) elution) refined residue. 460mg (67.1% of yield) was obtained for AMORUFASU of a mark compound. Physical properties are shown below.

0036 Melting point: 105 to 108 degree C.

0037 1 H-NMR (CDCl₃) delta:9.04 (1H, brd) and 8.84 (1H, s), 8.41 (1H, s), 7.86 (1H, s), and 7.62 (1H, d, J= 8.3Hz), 7.35-7.19 (16H, m) and 6.91-6.89 (6H, m), 6.58 (1H, s), 6.15 (1H, s), and 6.00 (1H, brs), 5.11 (1H, d, J= 12.4Hz) and 5.04 (1H, d, J= 12.4Hz), 4.71-4.59 (2H, m) 4.40 (1H, m), 4.29-4.26 (1H, m), 3.12-3.04 (4H, m), 2.53-2.46 (2H, m), 2.28 (3H, s), 2.28-2.12 (3H, m), and 1.64-1.37 (23H, m).

0038 IR(KBr) cm-1:3327, 1711, 1619, 1579, 1522, 1448, 1413, 1392, 1368, 1328, 1251, 1156, 751, 702.

0039 314mg of condensation products obtained in the example 2 of synthetic reference of an example 17-(Nalpha-carbobenzoxy-L-glutamyl-L-RIJIRU) amino-4-methyl coumarin hydrochloride (0.43mmol) and anisole 0.3ml and the mixture of 5ml of trifluoroacetic acid were agitated under ice-cooling for room temperature 1.5 hours for 15 minutes. The reaction mixture was condensed under reduced pressure after the reaction. The crystal which added diethylether to residue and deposited was ****(ed). The obtained crystal was dissolved in 0.5-N hydrochloric acid, and the column chromatography (expansion solvent; 40% acetonitrile elution) which made support MCI gel (the Mitsubishi Chemical make, CHP-20 (75-150micro)) refined. The obtained fraction was condensed under reduced pressure, and 0.5 moreN hydrochloric acid was added, it freeze-dried, and 220mg (84.0% of yield) of mark compounds was obtained. Physical properties are shown below.

0040 Melting point: 152 to 156 degree C (decomposition).

0041 Specific rotation: $\alpha_{D}^{25} = -44.36$ degree ($c = 0.523$, MeOH).

0042 1 H-NMR (CD3OD) delta: 7.85 (1H, s) and 7.65 (1H, d, $J = 8$ Hz), 7.56 (1H, d, $J = 8$ Hz) and 7.35-7.24 (5H, m), 6.21 (1H, s) and 5.13 (1H, d, $J = 12.4$ Hz), 5.08 (1H, d, $J = 12.4$ Hz) and 4.55-4.51 (1H, m), 4.16-4.12 (1H, m) and 2.95-2.91 (2H, m), 2.43 (3H, s), 2.35-2.29 (2H, m), 2.11-1.98 (3H, m), 1.86-1.79 (1H, m), 1.76-1.62 (2H, m), and 1.59-1.45 (2H, m).

0043 IR(KBr) cm-1: 3427, 3306, 3069, 2948, 1701, 1665, 1619, 1581, 1529, 1454, 1394, 1371, 1329, 1309, 1266, 1233.

0044 310mg of condensation products obtained in the example 3 of synthetic reference of an example 27-(Nalpha-carbobenzoxy-L-histidyl-L-glutamyl-L-RIJIRU) amino-4-methyl coumarin hydrochloride (0.28mmol) and anisole 0.32ml and the mixture of 6ml of trifluoroacetic acid were agitated under ice-cooling for room temperature 2 hours for 15 minutes. The reaction mixture was condensed under reduced pressure after the reaction. The crystal which added diethylether to residue and deposited was ****(ed). The obtained crystal was dissolved in 0.5-N hydrochloric acid, and the column chromatography (expansion solvent; 25% acetonitrile elution) which made support MCI gel (the Mitsubishi Chemical make, CHP-20 (75-150micro)) refined. The obtained fraction was condensed under reduced pressure, and 0.5 moreN hydrochloric acid was added, it freeze-dried, and 177mg (81.0% of yield) of mark compounds was obtained. Physical properties are shown below.

0045 Melting point: 166 to 169 degree C (decomposition).

0046 Specific rotation: $\alpha_{D}^{25} = -49.60$ degree ($c = 1.004$, MeOH).

0047 1 H-NMR (CD3OD) delta: 7.93 (1H, s), 7.65-7.58 (3H, m), 7.30-7.25 (5H, m) and 6.91 (1H, s), 6.21 (1H, d, $J = 1.2$ Hz) and 5.08 (1H, d, $J = 12.4$ Hz), 5.04 (1H, d, $J = 12.4$ Hz) and 4.52-4.48 (1H, m), 4.35-4.26 (2H, m) and 3.15-3.01 (1H, m), 2.94-2.90 (2H, m), 2.43 (3H, s), 2.38-2.26 (2H, m), 2.14-2.02 (3H, m), 1.89-1.81 (1H, m), and 1.74-1.46 (4H, m).

0048 IR(KBr) cm-1: 3401, 3285, 3089, 2958, 1700, 1659, 1619, 1577, 1558, 1530, 1454, 1440, 1394, 1371, 1328, 1309, 1268, 1233.

0049 The example of a trial, next this invention compound show specific and the thing **the synthetic substrate of the fluorescence of high sensitivity** of a proteolytic enzyme RIJIRU-JINJI pineapple.

0050 Example 1 of a trial The measurement RIJIRU-JINJI pineapple of the activity of this invention compound to a RIJIRU-JINJI pineapple used what was prepared from the supernatant liquid of culture **** of Porphyromonas gingivalis 381 by the approach **KOkamoto, KYamamoto, and et al.J.Biochem.120,398-406 (1996)** of Okamoto, Yamamoto and others. It added in the synthetic substrate solution of each predetermined concentration of 20mM sodium phosphate buffer containing 5mM cysteine adjusted to pH7.5 in the predetermined enzyme solution, and was made to react at 40 degrees C. The sodium acetate buffer solution which contained the iodoacetic acid of 10mM(s) with time adjusted the reaction to pH5, it stopped the reaction, and measured fluorescence intensity with a fluorescence wavelength of 460nm which excited the 7-amino-4-methyl coumarin which separated on the wavelength of 380nm using the spectrophotofluorometer. The reaction rate v was computed using the calibration curve created beforehand from the obtained fluorescence intensity. The $S_0/20 - S_0$ plot was performed from each substrate concentration S_0 and v, and Km value was computed.

0051 Km is substrate concentration from which the rate of the one half of maximum velocity V is obtained, and, thereby, computed V.

0052 Kcat is a turnover number, the maximum number of the substrate molecule converted into unit time amount about one active site of an enzyme is shown, and Kcat is expressed with V/0. 0 shows enzyme concentration here. Moreover, Kcat/km is a rate constant relevant to the reaction of the enzyme of isolation, and the substrate of isolation, and the limit of the value is considered to be the generation initial velocity constant of an enzyme-substrate complex, and is also called the specificity constant. The velocity constant of each computed compound is shown in Table 1.

0053

Table 1



ID=000008

0054 The notation in Table 1 shows the following. Boc: A t-butoxycarbonyl group, a Val:valine, a Leu:leucine, a Lys:lysine, Glu:glutamic acid, a His:histidine, an MCA:7-amino-4-methyl coumarin, Z:carbobenzoxy group.

0055 The compound 1 which is this invention composition substrate, and the compound 2 have the 10 to 100 times larger reaction rate constant to the RIJIRU-JINJI pineapple compared with Boc-Val-Leu-Lys-MCA which is a well-known compound, therefore it is clearer than the above-mentioned table 1 specific and that the activity of a RIJIRU-JINJI pineapple can be measured by high sensitivity.

0056 Moreover, the decomposition activity by other main trypsin Mr. cysteine proteases (ARUGUJINJPAIN (Arg-gingipain)) which Porphyromonas gingivalis (*P. gingivalis*) of the synthetic substrate which is this invention compound measured according to the approach (The Journal of Biological Chemistry, 269, 21371-21378 (1994)) of Kadowaki, Yamamoto, etc. produces was not accepted.

0057 Moreover, the zymolysis activity over the cathepsin B of a synthetic substrate and L which are this invention compound measured according to A.J.Barrett's and others approach (Biochemical Journal, 201, 189-198 (1982)) was weak, and it was suggested that the synthetic substrate which is this invention compound can measure the zymolysis activity over a RIJIRU-JINJI pineapple specifically.

0058

Effect of the Invention According to the synthetic substrate which is this invention compound, *Porphyromonas gingivalis* (*P. gingivalis*) which exists all over the inside of the oral cavity can produce, and the activity of the RIJIRU-JINJI pineapple which is the proteolytic enzyme which participates in gum disease can be measured by specific and high sensitivity.
